THE FARMER & GARDENER

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SAMUEL SANDS—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1838.

We have been politely favored by the Rev. Hy. Coleman with his *first report* made to the legislature of Massachusetts at its present session, as Commissioner for the agricultural survey of that state. This report contains a fund of most interesting matter connected with the husbandry of those counties which have been examined by the Commissioner, and to those who know the accomplished author, and what enlightened farmer does not, we need not say that the facts lose nothing of interest from the dress in which they are clothed; for, in addition to a thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of the science of Agriculture, Mr. Coleman superadds that of being a ripe scholar and practiced writer. Possessed of those advantages, and impelled, as Mr. Coleman is, by a most laudable zeal in behalf of the good cause, we looked upon it at the time of his appointment, as a most fortunate circumstance for his state, that she was enabled to avail herself of his services, and most honorably has he fulfilled the high expectations entertained of his capacity and devotion.

We have been favored with a copy of the second annual report on the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, by Professor Henry D. Rogers. It is indeed a most valuable document, and unfolds with the hand of a master a portion of those mineral resources for which the key-stone state is so distinguished.

We insert in this day's paper a second communication from our correspondent "W. G." and thank him for the promptitude with which he has complied with our request. The facts he discloses relative to the economy of lime-burning are truly valuable, and we commend them to the attention of our readers; nor has he been less happy in his hint to jurors, to avail themselves of the occasion of the spring term of their respective courts, to form agriculture associations. This recommendation we trust will be met by those to whom it is adressed in a spirit of corresponding good feeling.

The perusal of our correspondent's communication on the subject of *lime burning*, reminds us of the very excellent machine invented and improved by our townsman, Francis H. Smith, Esq., for *spreading lime.* Now it is just as important to the objects of husbandry to study economy in the *spreading*, as it is in the *burning* of lime, and it is as much so to have the surface of the ground covered equally with the mineral. By the bye, as there is no labor on a farm more unpleasant to the hands, or more trying to their lungs, than the old mode of spreading lime, we should think every gentleman, who has much liming to do, would find it to his interest to procure one of those "lime spreaders," as they save time; distribute the lime more evenly; can be regulated so as to spread almost any given number of bushels to the acre; is not half so distressing to the laborers, and do a great deal more work, and in a better style.

Blight in Wheat—The Rev. Mr. Hy. Coleman, in his report mentions the following interesting fact, which he witnessed during his agricultural survey:

"Of two contiguous fields of wheat, similar in aspect, condition of soil, and kind of seed, which I visited this season, one was severely *blighted;* the other sound and perfect. The only difference ascertainable in the management of the two fields, was that one of the farmers, during the continuance of the heavy dews and damp foggy weather, which occurred while the wheat was in flower, was careful every morning to sweep the dew from his wheat by passing a rope over it. Another farmer in Manchester reports his having pursued this practice in former years with his wheat, and with success."

Rack Heath Plough—The British Farmers' Magazine for July last, has an account of a plough under the above name, invented by Sir Edward Tracey, which gentleman, in speaking of it, says, that he invented it in 1833; that he has broken up nearly 500 acres of land with it; that his crops have been nearly doubled by the effect of its deep ploughing; that the quality of the wheat is much improved, being a fine plump grain, weighing 63½ lbs. to the bushel; that before this deep ploughing, the land scarcely produced the seed, and that the wheat which it did grow was poor and shrivelled. Sir Edward in conclusion observes, that, as he had no manure to put on his ground, he ascribes the improvement in the quality and quantity of his grain solely to the great depth to which his plough enables him to penetrate the earth, which is about two feet.

GAME LAW OF NEW JERSEY.

We cut the following law out of one of the New Jersey papers, and republish it because we highly approve of its wholesome provisions. To our mind it appears obvious that every state in the union should adopt similar provisions, as without it the poachers will in a few years have destroyed all the most valuable of our birds of game.

AN additional supplement to the act entitled "An act for the preservation of deer and other game, and to prevent trespassing with guns," passed Dec. 21, 1771.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted*, by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if any person or persons shall kill, destroy or take any patridge, moorfowl, grouse, quail or rabbit, except only between the 1st day of Nov. and the 10th day of Jan. yearly and every year, or any woodcock, except only between the 5th of July and the 1st of Jan. yearly and every year, he, she or they so offending shall forfeit and pay for every patridge, moorfowl, grouse, quail, rabbit or woodcock, $1 for each and every offence, to be sued for and recovered in an action of debt and costs of suit by any person who shall sue for the same: and any person in whose hands or custody any patridge, moorfowl, grouse, quail, rabbit or woodcock shall be found that have been killed contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be deemed, taken and adjudged the killer and destroyer such game, and liable to the penalties aforesaid, unless such person shall make it appear who it was that killed the same, or from whom such person so possessed thereof received the same; *Provided nevertheless*, that no person or persons shall be prohibited from gunning on his or their own land.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the first section of an act entitled "A further supplement to an act for the preservation of deer and other game, and to prevent trespassing with guns," passed Dec. 21, 1771, which supplement was passed Feb. 22, 1830, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Passed Feb. 27, 1838.

COST AND ADVANTAGES OF LIME BURNING—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener:

Dear Sir—In a former communication, I endeavored to impress upon the minds of the young farmers (for the old ones are incorrigible*) the importance of directing their attention to lime, and instanced the difficulties I had had to contend with, and the success which ultimately attended my exertions, in evidence of what might be accomplished by a little energy and determination; I now propose to shew that this powerful auxiliary to a poor farm, (or a good one,) is within the reach of many, who are slow to take advantage of their location; in fact I cannot see why Baltimore County should bear an unfavorable comparison with the most productive county in Pennsylvania. Formerly it was thought that only those who had the wood and stone upon their farms, could afford to burn lime; this view became a little more liberal, and then it was thought that others who had a plenty of wood, and lived within three or four miles of limestone might perhaps venture to burn for their farms; and I now, after an experience of ten years, hazard the bold assertion, that all who own land within 12 miles of a limestone quarry, should be at it even if wood be *fifty* miles from it; and that if they live 20 miles distant, and own poor land, they had better go to burning, or give their farms away. Suppose a farmer to be 12 miles from limestone, and that he can make but one load a day. We all know there are seasons of the year when there is not constant employment on the farm for the team, and that a good team of four horses will haul two perches of stone—this is equal to 40 bushels of lime, or rather will make 40 bushels of lime, and that quantity is a tolerable dressing for an acre, and I guarantee will, if judiciously applied, double the product of the land, upon soil adapted to lime.—Then if a farmer can spare his team 30 days in the year, (which all farmers may do,) he will be enabled to lime thirty acres a year, enough on a moderately large farm for corn.

The question may now be put, "how am I to convert the stone into lime if there be no wood within my reach?" I answer with coal, and I speak from experience when I say, that it is cheaper to burn with coal, than to cut and haul your own wood. All farmers have occasion to send their team to Baltimore with hay, straw, wheat or some crop, and by having a body made on their kay bed, (which I have had done,) may bring home a return load of coal without any extra expense, which may be bought at from two to three dollars per ton, and a ton will burn 100 bushels at least; in other words, the fuel, if coal be used, will cost from 2 to 3 cents per bushel, expense of quarrying from 1½ to 2 cents, (depending on the quarry) burning 1¼ cents, and cost of stone 1 cent per bushel, making the cash expense 7½ cents per bushel, at which price 40 bushels, (the quantity supposed to be used, and on their land quite enough,) will cost $3, and for 30 acres $90; and I have no hesitation in saying, that this quantity to the acre will double the products of the land upon two-thirds of the land in Baltimore County; and here let me say, there are few farms in Baltimore County that have not lime stone thus conveniently within their reach, for where they are beyond twelve miles from stone, they have a rail road in their vicinity, which you well know will give the former as great facilities even at the distance of twenty miles as one possessed by those who have to draw their stone with a wagon and horses but 12 miles. Yet, strange to say, there are so many farmers wedded to their old notions, that they cannot be persuaded to make the experiment, preferring to drag out a long life of hard labor, to troubling their heads with such calculations, whilst others depend on manure from the city to improve with. Let such contrast this estimate, (and they may rely upon its correctness,) with the cost of manure, even under the most favorable locations, that is to say, suppose a farmer to be within such a distance as will enable him to make two loads a day, and 12 miles from stone, and that the 30 spare days of his team be employed in hauling manure, and that 10 loads to the acre equal 40 bushels of lime—the manure will cost in the city one dollar per load, or $10 per acre—the lime $3 per acre, making a difference in favor of the lime of $7, or of $210 upon 30 acres. Again in the 30 days, he will have hauled 60 loads, sufficient for 6 acres, whilst with the same time appropriated to hauling stone he would have improved more effectually 30 acres. Now suppose the farm to contain 180 acres of tillable land, it would require to improve it with manure 30 years, and at a cost of at least $1800, whilst with time it might be accomplished in 6 years, and any farmer knows that before you reached the fifth year with manure, you would have to return to the field you commenced with; and the lime for 180 acres will cost but $640, and few men will live long enough to see the effect of the lime with good farming lessen. I might go on, and estimate the difference in the crops on improved and unimproved land for 24 years, being the difference in the time required to improve with manure, in preference to lime, but I am afraid to expose the whole truth, for fear some of my readers may doubt the correctness of one of the first lessons in mathematics, "that fignres will not lie." It may not, however, be amiss to shew in a more condensed form my calculations.

MANURE, Dr.

10 loads in the city, at $1 per load,	$10
The cash expense of lime, which includes every thing but hauling,	3
	$7 per acre.
Or on 30 acres is	$210
It would require to improve 180 acres with manure,	30 years.
With lime and the same labor,	6 years.
	24 difference

In the time required for improving with manure in preference to lime.

Whole amount of cost on 180 acres with manure,	$1800
With lime,	550
	$1260

Difference in favor of lime, to say nothing of the additional labour in spreading 10 loads of manure, beyond that of spreading one load of lime; indeed I am surprised that the farmers on the Eastern Shore do not turn their attention to liming.—Many of them own their boats, and instead of returning empty, might carry home loads of stone, which might, I should suppose, be delivered by the rail road on the wharf at $1.25 per perch, or 6¼ cents per bushel.

As I have no doubt tired the patience of your readers by this time with the subject of lime, allow me to call your attention to a matter which I conceive of vital interest to the farmers, and I hope may prove to your advantage. I allude to the formation of Agricultural Societies throughout the State. Cannot there be a simultaneous action on this subject in all the counties? It occurs to me that the spring term of the County Court would offer a favorable opportunity for organizing such Societies—Let the Grand and Petit Jurors take the matter in hand—let them invite whilst the Court is in session, by public notice in the daily papers, the farmers of the County at the Court House during the term, and at once proceed to organize a County Society of practical farmers. We are at least 20 years behind the farmers to the Eastward, and although the agricultural interest is admitted to be the preponderating interest of the State; yet there is no interest less protected by our Legislature, or to which less encouragement is extended—besides the advantage of concentrating our influence, much may be gained by a free interchange of views connected with farming subjects.

J. G.

Baltimore County, March 21, 1838.

[*Our correspondent is mistaken in this, for among the most intelligent and enterprising of farmers—those who go in the van of improvement,—we know several "old ones."]

[For the Farmer and Gardener.]

Mr. Editor—I give you one, of many objections, why every farmer does not *pay for*, and *read*, some agricultural paper, with its solution—"I have so little time to devote to reading of any kind, that it would be folly for me to take an agricultural paper." Let us see to what this objection amounts. He has so little time for reading. Perchance he is a poor man, and necessarily compelled to follow the plough as a means of subsistence. Be it so; but are there not many days in the year, which are not suited to the work of the field? And might he not of this time, steal a few minutes to run over a paper like yours, Mr. Editor, which comes but once a week, and is of such a size, that it does not tax, very heavily, either a man's time or patience to read it? And peradventure, this same individual, who is so exceedingly careful to husband his time, at some of his half hour readings, might meet with something, which would save him days of labor, and thus produce two important and useful effects; the one, an advancement in the knowledge of his avocation; the other, a saving of time, to be devoted to reading, or other useful employment. But again; could he not spend an hour or two in reading at night, after the business of the day has been gone through with, and laid aside? No; he feels so

much fatigued from the labors of the day, that he has no disposition for reading. Admitted, Mr. Editor, that the physical energy of the muscular system is greatly exhausted, but his brain, the organ of thought, is vigorously active, having been but little employed, for the preceding eight or ten hours, and by bringing his mind to bear upon a well written article, his bodily prostration would be forgotten, amid the sweets of the intellectual feast. In what position of body was fatigue induced? In his business, certainly in the erect position, when his legs performed the double office of sustaining the weight of body, as well as moving it repeatedly from one place to another. But, Mr. Editor, I do not ask him to do as I did when a school-boy, stand up to read; let him sit down, in just such position as will be most agreeable to him; or if he please, let him lie down, and by the light of a candle, (if he has one,) or a *pine knot*, let him read one hour every night, and at the expiration of the year, he will have had about a month's reading of your valuable paper, and no time lost.

W.

[For the Farmer and Gardener.]

ITALIAN SPRING WHEAT.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. Bristol of Oneida County, N. Y. to a gentleman in Albany. It was written to correct the false impression that had obtained to a certain extent with the public on reading the letter to which it refers, and which called forth this unanswerable reply. It demolishes the Doctor's letter, giving facts that disprove it at every point, and confirms the previous high reputation of the *Italian Spring Wheat*. We are assured that Mr. B. is a thorough farmer, and is highly esteemed for his intelligence, veracity and probity.

Clinton, Oneida co., Feb., 1838.

Dear Sir,—

The "Cultivator" is a paper in which the farmers of this country feel a deep interest, and one to which many of us refer for information on a great variety of subjects; and it is certainly highly important that the intelligence which it contains should be of such a character as not to lead its readers into error, or draw them into experiments that will surely end in disappointment.

These considerations will I trust afford a sufficient apology for making a few remarks on a communication in the November No. of the Cultivator on the Italian and Siberian Spring Wheat, and signed by Dr. Thos. Goodsell. Living as I do in the vicinity of the Doctor's farm, which by the way *he* seldom sees, and being well acquainted with the several fields on which the wheat he mentions grew, I am able to speek *confidently* of the facts in the several cases referred to.

That a field of wheat in the condition the doctor represents his to have been, "prostrate in all directions," and that too, from the time the *berry was in the milk*, until it was "very wastefully gathered," should have yielded thirty-six or seven bushels per acre," is truly wonderful, and those who *can* may believe it. His neighbors, on soil precisely like his, with cultivation equally as good, and with seed of the same variety, can do no such thing. But how stands the case, with the "proprietor of the farm adjoinling him on the south?" The doctor says "his field was struck with a rust, which so far shrunk the kernel, that he did not harvest all his field." This would leave us to suppose that the crop was almost a failure: and that too, because it was Italian and not Siberian Wheat. The proprietor informed me a few days since, that the wheat which grew in the hollows of his field, was considerably shrunk, all the rest was of a good quality. The produce of the field (3 acres) has been threshed, and he had sixty-one bushels. A sample of the wheat which he showed me, was as good as most of the Spring wheat raised this year. He also informed me, that being on some business, in the town of Pompey, Onondaga County, last winter, he purchased the seed of a farmer there, who who called it the *Siberian* wheat, whether originally from the same place in Siberia as the doctor's, of course he did not say. The field however was all harvested, as the swath plainly shews to this day: rightly judging, that when wheat was worth two dollars per bushel, such a field was worth the gathering.

The proprietor of the next adjoining farm, says the doctor, "procuredSiberian seed of me for 1 acre and of the last mentioned farmer, Italian" (whether Italian or Siberian is to say the least doubtful) "for two acres more. He judges that the Siberian will give him at least double the number of bushels per acre, and of double value per bushel." Having been in this field last summer, when the owner was harvesting it, and not observing any remarkable difference, in the different parts of it, I was very much surprised when I learned from the doctor's letter as published, that one part of the field was estimated to yield not only *twice* as much per acre, as the other in quantity, but to be of double value per bushel. This induced me to call on the proprietor, and on reading to him the Doctor's communication, he expressed *very great surprise* at its contents; he has no recollection of having said any thing to the Doctor about the wheat since harvest, and is sure he never could have given the information contained in the article in question, for it is *not true*. He says he could see little if any difference in the field at harvest. The wheat upon the whole field was a little shrunk; one part as much as the other. He has threshed only as he wants for use, and judging from what he has threshed, he is confident no one acre in the field, will yield him more than 24 or 25 bushels per acre. "The proprietor of the field adjoining me on the East," says the Doctor, "sowed of the same Italian seed, about six acres. The growth of this was middling, but as the harvest approached it lacked lustre, and the berry was not full." This is the Doctor's judgement of the field, as he passed it on the road. Others who saw it thought it a remarkable fine field of wheat, even better than the one which was to give "36 or 37 bushels per acre." The owner says he obtained from it one hundred and thirty-three shocks. He has threshed about sixty shocks, which yielded something over a bushel per shock. The field contained a little more than 5½ acres. The straw is clean and bright. The berry full and clean. He has sold 50 bushels of it for seed, which has gone to the South, and is probably as handsome a specimen of Spring Wheat, as has been sent from this country this year.

Who the Doctor's "quaker friend" is, that "expects to obtain 40 bushels of wheat from one bushel sown," I have no means of ascertaining; he has not fixed his location so that I can find him: at any rate it is hoped that should he not be disappointed in his expectations after threshing, he will communicate the fact to the public, that they may be able to obtain the seed of such a prolific kind of wheat.

The facts stated above are true, and if desired from any quarter, will be proved beyond a possibility of doubt, and I trust that farmers will not abandon the culture of Italian Spring Wheat, as a comparatively worthless crop, until the Doctor shall have established the superiority of his Siberian variety by "another year's experience," and a more correct statement of facts.

GEORGE BRISTOL.

To J. B. Esq. Albany.

[For the Farmer and Gardener.]

Recipe for Poll Evil or Fistula.—Iodine ½ a drachm; Hyodriodate of potash 1 drachm; Lard one or two ounces: make an ointment, and conjoin with it 1 ounce strong mercurial ointment, and rub well on the affected part. It is a powerful promotee of absorption. W.

NEW PROCESS OF MAKING MANURE.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

Corner of Half Moon street, Piccadilly, London, December 30, 1837.

Sir—I beg to hand you a copy of a prospectus relative to a new manure, which I drew up in the course of last spring, by the request of the Earls of Leven and Melville, from the Report of the Committee of the Academy of Agriculture at Paris, and from the certificates given to the inventor by thirty-eight large landed proprietors in France, testifying the value of his invention.

Lord Leven considered, and in which opinion I had the honor to concur, that the best mode of giving the benefit of the discovery to the British Farmer would be, for a committee to be formed for the purpose of collecting a subscription sufficient to defray M. Jauffrett's expenses to this country, for the purpose of his making experiments before some person appointed for the occasion.

That an agreement should be entered into with M. Jauffrett, that should his invention answer the description given of it, that he should communicate the secret by which he effected the operation, for a sum of money previously agreed upon, and that experiments should be made with the mannre under different circumstances, as to soil, &c. to ascertain its relative value with regard to other manures, taking all things into consideration. I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

HUMPHREY GIBBS,
Honorary Secretary of the Smithfield Club.

Prospectus of a process for obtaining cheap and valuable Manure, without the aid of Cattle, invented by M. Jauffret, of Aix.

A method has been discovered in France of making manure as it may be wanted, without

cattle, in twelve days, and with great economy, as appears from a report made to the committee of the Academy of Agriculture at Paris, by M. Chatelain, its secretary, who, with M. Cailleau, president of that committee, M. de la Gerandiere, President of the Academy of Agriculture of Blois, and the Marquis de Saint Croix, were appointed to examine into the merits of M. Jauffret's invention.

These gentlemen report "that by a cheap wash or lye, the ingredients of which are to be found in all places, and which every cultivator can make on his own land, all sorts of herbaceous and ligneous substances, such as heather, furze, brambles, and even the living dogstooth, can be put into a state of rapid fermentation, and not only these substances, but even earth itself, be its nature what it may, can be converted into a valuable manure.

"That the manure produced by this new system is quite as valuable as the best horse-litter; its effects are visible upon several successive crops; and it can be obtained with perfect facility at pleasure.

"That M. Jauffret supplied the committee with numerous and undeniable proofs of experiments, ranging over a period of nine years, in five communes of the department of the Bouches-du-Rhone, in which trials were made upon an extensive scale, on different kinds of soils, and on various seeds, plants, and trees. The success of these trials surpassed the most sanguine expectations, as has been attested, 1st, by the Academy of Aix, (annual public session 1835, at 38 and following pages of the report;) 2d, by the circular of the prefect of the Bouches-du-Rhone; 3d, by 38 certificates* from most respectable inhabitants and farmers of that department, founded upon repeated experiments made by themselves; and 4th, by the declaration of well-informed proprietors of the department of Vaucluse, who for years have attentively watched the trials of the Jauffret manure.

"That in order to convince themselves more thoroughly on the subject, the committee wrote, unknown to M. Jauffret, to some individuals who were most distinguished by their agricultural science, and who had given certificates to the inventor, and that their replies, which are annexed to the report, are of so satisfactory a nature, as to leave no doubt on the minds of the committee, of the importance of the discovery.†

"The committee enter into the following details of the process:

"By means of a cutting machine, the cost of which is about 600 francs (15*l*,) and which, after a careful examination, appeared well adapted for the purpose, three men and a horse can prepare 180 quintals, or 7,200 kilograms (about 7 tons English) of manure per day, and the machine is easily erected. Ten quintals of straw produced 40 quintals of manure, this is effected either by the addition of the lye, or by the fermentation dilating the material operated on.

"The Jauffret process admits of greater economy as to labor, for the wooden cistern, and the ingredients of which the lye is made, may be carried to the field which is to be manured, and the compost prepared on the spot; and thus the carriage of the vegetable matter from the field to the yard, and back again from the yard to the field, is saved; the escape also of carbonic acid gas, one of the most valuable component parts of manure, which takes place during removal, is thus prevented. The inventor asserts, moreover, that he can vary the degree of fermentation, to suit the defects or qualities of different soils; and as he can raise the heat caused by the fermentation as high as 60 Reaumer (167 degrees Farenheit) his process has the additional advantage of destroying the germ of all noxious herbs, which might foul the land.

That in considering the process, the committee were struck with the advantage that might arise from establishing manufactories, not only on large farms, but near towns and villages, to which every cultivator might bring his refuse vegetable matter to be converted into manure. The cutting machine might be worked either by horse, water, or steam power.

"The Jauffret process will be advantageous not only to large proprietors, (by whom an expense of 600 francs (15*l*.) will scarcely be felt,) but it will be more important and useful to small farmers, who can cut their weeds by hand, and prepare a quantity as perfect as any made by the machine ‡ As to the conversion of earth into manure, any one can make it without the help of the machine invented by M. Jauffret, and the manure made from earth by this new process, is not less valuable than the compost. Thus, those who have no cattle to feed, may employ all their fodder for manure; others can render available weeds, briars, dogstooth, thistles, &c.; and those who have neither straw, fodder, nor weeds, can convert earth into manure, so that no discovery was ever more capable of easy or general application. The Jauffret process tends to supply agriculturists with new and powerful means of increasing their wealth, especially in the case of poor-land farmers, who usually find it difficult to obtain a sufficiency of manure."

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* A printed copy of these certificates may be seen at Messrs. Thomas Gibbs & Co., Seedsmen and Nurserymen to the Hon. Board of Agriculture of England, and to the Board of Agriculture of Sweden, corner of Half-Moon street, Piccadilly, London.

† Mon. Gauthier de Vancluse, who is about to publish a new Atlas of Agriculture, says, (in print at Marseilles, 1832) "M. Jauffret, an intelligent farmer and acquaintance of mine, possesses exclusively the valuable power of converting, in less than a week, all vegetable substances whether dry or not, into dung of good quality, without spreading them as litter or even submitting them to the tread of cattle. The change is effected, as if by enchantment, by means of a lye, with which he sprinkles the straw, herbs, leaves, plants of all kinds, even woody stalks of a finger's thickness, previously dividing them to a certain extent by a very ingenious operation. Such is the action of the lye, that forty-eight hours after the matters are heaped, their fermentation becomes, as it were, volcanic: volumes of smoke announce the decomposition at a considerable distance; and a poor and spent soil may, without delay, receive, in the form of an excellent manure that which a week before could have done nothing towards rescuing it from a state of exhaustion."

Like all other interesting discoveries, this has been the subject of fierce attack; but experience has vindicated the inventor. Following the example of many landed proprietors, I determined upon making trial of this important manure, and I declare it equal to that of well-fed horses. M. Jauffret asserts that he can at pleasure increase the dose, and even confer all properties required by the nature of the soil on which he uses it.

One single horse cart load of straw, or other dry material, produces more than two of good dung. The inventor charges 5 francs (2s 6d) for each cart load: probably to those who should effect the operation themselves, the expense would be diminished by one half.

The advantages of such a process are incalculable.

‡ Mons. Jauffret states, the machine necessary for a small farmer is only a barrel and a pail, and which can be carried with ease from one part of the farm to the other. It is set to work in the open air, wherever materials happen to be; thus the fields that are so distant as to be seldom manured, may by this manure be rendered highly productive. The mixture is made without fire, and every thing concurs to render it economical.

THE GRAIN WORM.

This insect has, within a few years, done damage, in this country, to the amount of millions of dollars; yet but very little attention has been paid to the subject by Agricultural Societies or legislative bodies, and individuals have generally been very remiss in their attention to it, though it is of the highest importance. We have before us many articles on this subject, but they are contradictory; it is not yet thoroughly understood, and until it is better known, different opinions will be advanced; and many will find, on further information, that their favorite theories are unfounded. We shall occasionally publish such articles as we think will be useful in aiding those persons who are endeavoring to learn the habits of these insects, and discover a remedy against their ravages. Great exertions will be made this year by many, to find some remedy against this insect, and we have no doubt that much good will result from the investigations and experiments that will be made. Every individual should endeavor to learn something new and valuable on this subject, and communicate it to the public. The following are extracts from a communication in the Montreal Courier:

The fly is about the size of a moscheto, but the body is rather longer, and the legs shorter; the body is of bright orange color, and the wing transparent, changing color according to the light in which they are viewed. I have examined them with a magnifying glass, and the body appears as if formed of rings, and coming to a sharp point at the extremity or tail. The body has very much the appearance of a wheat maggot when in a full grown state; the color is exactly the same.

The first day I discovered the fly this year was on the 29th of June; and on the 4th of July in the evening, I found them desposing their eggs in the ears of barley. The maggots produced from these eggs are now, and have been for the last two days, quite visible to the naked eye, and are nearly full grown. I have seen barley on the

14th that I believed to be more than half destroyed, or that has maggots in more than half the grains, whether it will be destroyed or not. The fly was last evening as active as on any previous evening stinging the wheat ears, and depositing its eggs; and from their numbers it is difficult to imagine how any wheat can escape. I have, with the glass, discovered the larvæ in the wheat glumes, and they have now both life and motion; in some of the ears they are visible to the naked eye. The fly remains concealed during the whole day about the roots, and does not come upon the ears until it is near sunset, unless it is very calm. Then perhaps twenty may be seen on one ear. I have used lime, which I scattered over the wheat while the dew was upon it, to such an extent that in the evening it appeard as if whitewash had been scattered over the field, but the fly was still as active after the lime was applied as previously. I scattered about fifteen pounds of snuff mixed with wood ashes over about an acre, and it was equally unavailing in checking the fly.

I had not sown any of my wheat this year it was so injured by the maggot, but purchased seed from a farmer which had not suffered by the fly last year, consequently it could not be the seed that produced the fly this season.—Last year I made use of powerful disinfecting liquor in preparing my seed wheat,so that it was impossible that any animalculæ which might have been concealed in, or attached to, the grain, could have retained their vitality, or produced the fly with me last year. I would farther remark, that my wheat was on new land never previously cropped, and partly surrounded by woodland and meadow.

I have planted potatoes this year where damaged wheat grew last year, and though several times ploughed, the fly appears about the young potatoe plants in countless numbers, at the same moment they did in the growing corn; and as the communication in your paper of yesterday stated that the fly remained in, or hatched in the straw, chaff, &c. of damaged grain, I observe that I did not make use of any dung this year to my potatoes, as the land was sufficiently fertile without it, therefore the fly could not be produced in the potatoe soil from manure made of the straw and chaff of last year's crop. I do nevertheless believe that the flies are hatched in ploughed soil. I laid down with grass seed last year a field of wheat that was greatly injured by the fly: I have carefully examined it, and could not discover a single fly among the clover and timothy growing upon it, though the wheat stubble is long and is not yet rotted.—Last evening the fly had disappeared from the barley, as it is now in too advanced a state to receive their eggs. I fear that extensive damage is done to the barley crop, though some of the grains on which maggots are found are not entirely destroyed, and the grain will soon be too hard for them to feed upon. Hence the injury may be less than the present appearance would indicate. It is not yet possible to calculate what may be the fate of the wheat crop; I fear that greater failure than in any previous year. Another week will determine the matter.

I know a farm that had not wheat grown upon it last year or this, and yet the fly has produced extensive injury in a barley crop now growing. I may be well to be accquainted with all these circumstances.

Perhaps the only thing that the farmers can do, will be to desist from sowing wheat for two or three years, until the fly has been got rid of from their not having suitable food for their larvæ to subsist upon.

Though barley is not proof against them, yet I am satisfied that wheat is most suitable for receiving their eggs or larvæ and to serve for their food afterwards. The turgid or corn wheat of England is said to be proof against their ravages, and were we to try this wheat, it might succeed in Canada as a fall wheat. It is said to have a strong vigorous stem, and a large coarse grain. By sowing it early in the fall, the latter end of August or beginning of Septemper, it might resist the severity of the winter. If we could grow a wheat that would be in ear the first week of June, it would be safe from the fly. I remarked last evening that the flies did not go upon the ears of the wheat that were shot out, but upon those now appearing, as if the first were too hard for them, or that they had already been infected with their eggs.

Burning the stuble upon fields that carried a damaged crop, might be of great benefit, provided the fire was to run all over the soil, otherwise it must be useless. By adopting this plan, lands that were seeded down, would necessarily have all the young grass destroyed..—*Yankee Farmer.*

WORKING COWS.

We have no doubt that many farmers who do not want cattle for travelling much on the road will find an advantage in working cows.—As this custom is not common among us, it would be at once opposed by many as inconsistent and unreasonable. In this respect it would be like many other improvements. There was a time when many farmers thought the only method to dispose of a large quantity of apples was to work hard in the fall and fill up their cellars with cider, and then work hard in the winter to drink it up. They would have laughed at the thought of wintering hogs in a thriving condition, or fattening them mostly on apples; but experience has taught them that apples are valuable for making pork, and that cider drinking is attended with trouble and expense and is injurious to health; and had we time we would show that many other improvements when first introduced were regarded as changes for the worse.

Why cannot cows work as well as mares that are with foal or have to nourish their offspring? Mares without injury to themselves or their young, perform considerable labor until within a month or two of their time of foaling; and they again labor in a few weeks after that time; and with kind and gentle treatment and good keeping, they and their colts are better than they would be if they were entirely idle. Look at animals throughout the wide creation and see how few among them are idle mothers.—Exercise is conducive to health and strength; and every animal, four legged or two legged, ought to take, at least, moderate exercise; it is conducive to their comfort.

Much more might be said on this subject by way of reasoning, but experience is the best and most convincing argument, and here it is. An intelligent and excellent farmer observes that he found oxen to be the most unprofitable stock he kept, as it cost a great deal to keep them through the winter, and he had but little for them to do at that season; and he concluded to work cows as recommended in the Yankee Farmer a few years since; and from a few years' experience, he finds it one of the greatest improvements, by way of economy, that he ever made.

In 1836 he commenced, in the spring, working a pair of cows that had calved the January previous; they were four years old, of a large size. He did all his ploughing and other spring work with them—working them almost every day. They gave a good mess of milk during the spring, and it did not appear that their labor caused any shrinkage, excepting on two days when a colt that was under the process of breaking was worked before them, and caused them unusual fatigue.

In the summer he hauled his hay with them, and found them to answer every way as well as oxen. In the winter of 1837, in which the snow was very deep, he used his cows for breaking roads, and they frequently got into the snow so that it was necessary to shovel them out, yet they were not injured and were as good as oxen for this purpose. That year they calved in April.

Last fall he worked another yoke of cows, making a team of four, with which he ploughed, breaking greensward thirteen or fourteen days, besides ploughing old ground. He did all his fall work with this team—hauling rocks and wood, harvesting, &c. He has worked them this winter, hauling heavy loads of wood.

About two thirds of their food is straw and turnips, the rest hay. He says that cows are quicker and smarter than oxen, and will do as much labor according to their size, when kept in good condition, and are not so hard to break as steers, as all except one were perfectly kind after the third day. He has kept his cows very well and treated them very kindly, and every one must know that in working cows, this is of the greatest importance. Every animal should be treated with kindness, but harsh treatment of oxen would not be attended with so much injury as it would with cows. One of these cows is partly, and if we recollect right, mostly of the Durham short horned breed; she is an excellent worker and a good milch cow. Another farmer informs us that he knew of two cows being worked regularly as oxen, and worked hard too, from the time that they were calves till they were six or seven years old, and they were of a large size and very handsome: he understood that they gave a good mess of milk when well kept.—*ib.*

Farming in Maine.—The Kennebec Journal says, a Mr. Oliver, of Kingfield, purchased of Gov. King about eighteen months ago a lot of land for a farm in that town, at the price of $212, to be paid in four equal annual payments. Last season amongst other products he raised 240 bushels of wheat, which with the bounty, paid *all* the notes (or the whole cost of the land) and left him over $100 cash on hand. How much better do young men do who go to the western States to get rich by farming? The case of Mr. Oliver is but a fair example of what every industrious young man may do in this State.—*ib.*

BLIGHT IN PEAR, APPLE AND QUINCE TREES.

There has been so much written, said and sung on this subject, that like the everlasting chess question, I can hardly think what I believe myself, and it seems from the intricacy of the cause, to be involved in the same impenetrable obscurity. Theory and speculation are about exhausted, and it is full twelve o'clock with the subject, and high time that observation and examination took the place of both.

I have been grievously afflicted with the blight, particularly on pear trees; and really it is too bad to watch and nurse a pear tree, and to put up with their perversity in coming into bearing, and then not only to find the fruit blasted, but the tree dying, beyond the power of relief, or hopes of resuscitation.

Now what is the cause? In the same of St. Michael, St. Germain, and the melting Virgaleuse, will not the lovers of that best of all good fruits set their noddles to work on this doubtful question, and trace the disease from its incipient stage to its crises, and set the world right on the subject beyond cavil or speculation.

This disease has had as many causes assigned for it as there are theories for the formation of the globe, and some of them as preposterous, and like Macbeth's witches, "come like shadows to depart."

Electricity at one time was indicted and found guilty of the crime, but I believe escaped punishment from being so subtle a customer.

The tap root, piercing the cold and ungenial soil downward to a redundancy of water, has been shrewdly suspected of the mischief.

Too rich earth, and highly manured soil, has also been suggested as one of the causes, whereby a *plethory* was produced, and more sap sent up than the leaves could elaborate, which becomes stagnant, and fermentation takes place.

Disease of the leaf, either by the slug or other insect, or by the honey dew, whereby the ability to elaborate the sap destroyed, and the sap becomes unfit for circulation.

Insects, minute animalculæ, are also charged as the secret and invisible destroyers, who perforate the bark and lodge in the cellular tissue, and destroy and sap the very vital of life and health; but it requires a glass equal to the one used by the author of the celebrated *moon hoax* to discover them, and in my opinion like that affair, equally a fable.

Another cause was broached by Mr. Goodsell, former editor of the Genesee Farmer, that it was a virus generated in the young fruit at the period of blossoming, or from some infection generated in a blasted fruit from some cause, and sent downward by the returning sap.

Now, Mr. Editor, I will even give you my opinion, and as I don't charge anything for it, I trust you will have the complacency to say, thank you, sir—or, thank you kindly—I am not particular which.

Since the theory started by Mr. Goodsell, I have been making observations on the progress of this disease, and have come to the conclusion that he is right; for I have never observed a tree to be affected with a blight, until it had arrived at the period of blossoming, and I have never known a blight to commence except where there was a blighted fruit, or where it was evident one had dropped. Now whether the virus is engendered by the vitiation of the sap in the young fruit, which may have been destroyed and rendered imperfect by cold winds, rain, or other causes; or whether the disease and cause of death is occasioned by some derangement of the pollen, by the absorption of some deleterious substance; or by the adventitious contact of the pollen of the blossoms of other trees, imparting a noxious impregnation; or by the disposition by some insect of its *ovum*, which in passing through its changes, destroys and poisons the fruit, is a moot point, which he that is able to lay his finger upon, will be entitled to be ranked as rather clever, and I ask of your readers to make observations on these points:—*Whether a tree is ever affected before it comes into bearing and sets fruit—and whether it does or does not always commence on a stem that has, or has had, a blighted fruit upon it?*

I am perfectly persuaded that the tapped root theory is *tapped too low*, for a fine lot of trees were blighted last summer, which grew on the high gravelly bank of the ridge road, in a situation where no reasonable tap root would ever think of looking for cold stagnant water.

Quince trees during the last year were generally affected more or less, and many orchards of apple trees had many of their twigs singed.

It is an important inquiry, and worthy of the investigating acuteness of your most enlightened readers.—*Gen. Far.*

TOBACCO TRADE.

The Berlin Spermscher Gazette of the 23d of December last, contains a long and ably written article on the Tobacco Trade with the United States, in which this important subject is treated with reference to the expediency of the duties now paid on the commodity in some countries in Europe. The following history of the progress of the cultivation of this plant will be interesting to many of our readers, who will doubtless be surprised at the rapidity with which an article universally deemed noxious in its character, has gained upon the *affections* of the European world.

In 1622, the Colony of Virginia produced 20,000 pounds of this article, and in 1639, sixteen years afterwards, the quantity had so much increased that the Colonial Assembly passed a law that all the tobacco produced during that and the two previous years should be destroyed and burned, except so much to each planter rateably as would in the whole make 120,000 lbs. stripped and smothed, and that the creditors of the planters should receive 40 lbs. for every 100 due them. At the time of the breaking out of the war of the revolution, the quantity raised amounted to about 100 millions of pounds for four years, from 1772 to 1775 inclusive. During the whole war the amount exported did not exceed the exports of a single year previously. In 1783 the cultivation again revived, and in 1789 the product was 89,000,000 lbs. After this period the culture increased until 1810 '11, and the war of 1812 to '15, subsequently to which time, in 21 years, it has averaged 82,700 hogsheads or 99,318,000 lbs. annually for exportation. The exportation of leaf tobacco has remained the same for sixty years, except during wars in which the United States has been engaged, or commercial embarrassments caused by wars of other countries. The surplus of 100,000,000 lbs. arising from increased production has been taken up by domestic consumption. Since 1816 the whole has fallen in value fifty per cent., the value being annually about $6,000,000, to which is to be added the profits on sale in Europe and freights earned on transportation, which will give the sum transmitted to pay for the European wines, manufactures, &c., consumed in the United States.

In the year 1834, there were exported 87,979 hogsheads of tobacco, of which 35,658 went to Great Britain, 20,611 to the Hanse Towns, 11,011 to Holland and Belgium, 5,430 to France, and the rest to various parts of the world. Nearly 40,000 hogsheads are annually consumed in Germany, which are principally imported through the Hanse Towns and the Netherlands, as very little is imported through the Prussian ports, or the Baltic, or the Austrain ports, in the Adriatic.—Even the Austrian *regie* purchases its tobacco at Bremen.

The author of the article from which the above is taken endeavors, as we think successfully, to prove that inasmuch as tobacco forms one of the most important means by which America is enabled to pay for the manufactures received from Europe, the effect of excessive duties will be to drive away American purchasers and thus injure the European manufacturers. However willing our countrymen may be to enjoy the luxuries of the old world, provided they are permitted to pay for them with the products of our soil, they will not be so ready to pay excessive duties for the support of foreign governments. It would seem that these onerous exactions are only practised when the tobacco enters what is called in German the *Toll Vorein* of Austrian customs, the rates of charge being, as alleged, moderate in the ports of Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Bremen and Hamburgh. It is hoped that the measures lately taken by Congress will bring about a better understanding in regard to these duties, concerning which so many complaints exist.—*Balt. Amer.*

Valuable Improvements.—We were shown, a day or two since, several beautiful samples of cloth and carpeting manufactured at New Brighton, in this state, from the raw wool, without either spinning or weaving. The cloth was not so much intended as a sample of fine, as a good and strong material; and, in this particular, we unhesitatingly pronounce it superior to any thing we have ever before seen—and what is still a more important consideration is, that this cloth, we understand, can be manufactured cheaper by the new process, than in Furope on the old spinning and weaving plan. The carpet is beautiful—the body appears as tough as so much leather, and the figures are very rich; but we would not like to promise their durability, as they are merely stamped on. The greatest advantage of this carpeting, however, is yet to be told—it is this: that it can be manufactured and sold for about half the price that foreign and domestic carpets now rate at—qualities in all respects agreeing. This new mode of manufacturing woolen cloths is, as near as we can understand it, upon the same principle that bodies of hats are made—the wool is carded,

then fulled, and pressed by machinery. It is believed that this plan of manufacturing will enable us to compete with England in the produce of woolen goods, and that it will finally supercede the old spinning and weaving plan.—*Harrisburg Chronicle.*

Mechanical Curiosity.—We were much gratified the other day by the inspection of a steam engine admirably simple in its construction, which Mr. Ruthven, of this city, has just fitted up in his premises at the north end of the Canongate. The way in which the engine acts is thus:—The steam issues from the boiler through a hollow axle into a hollow and flattened cylinder fixed by the middle to the axle aforesaid, and rushes out with its full force from two holes near the opposite ends and upon different sides of the cylinder. The consequence of the rush of steam against the air is to whirl the cylinder round with immense rapidity; on the same principle that a firewheel is caused to revolve by the rush of gaseous matter from the end at which it is ignited. The motion thus generated is of easy mechanical application to any required purpose. In addition to its simplicity and consequent cheapness, this modification of the steam engine possesses the great advantage of securing the full force of the steam; while in the engines generally employed a very large proportion of the force is lost by the condensation which cannot be avoided when there are various intermediate stages between the issue of the vapor from the boiler and its application to the purpose of generating motion. The simple contrivance which we have described has been known for some time, but has met with unaccountable opposition and ridicule among practical engineers. If any one still doubts of its perfect efficacy, he has now an opportunity of removing his doubts by witnessing it in busy operation on Mr. Ruthven's premises.—*Edingburgh Weekly Journal.*

Valuable Discovery.—The Richmend Enquirer of Thursday says:—"There seems to be no end to the mineral treasures of Virginia. Yesterday we heard of another discovery, which, according to the present appearances, is destined to prove of incalculable service.

The reader will recollect that during last autumn, we spoke of a rich vein of iron ore, which was in a course of exploration, on the south side of James river, near the coal pits, and from two to three miles of the river. The ore has been further opened; and we are happy to learn promises to be of great value. It is under the auspices of John Heth, Esq. and is immediately on the new rail road, which will soon be opened, from the coal pits to the river. But the discovery embraces a new object—a large rich bed of *natural* Coke, which is just below the iron ore, and is suspected of being in a large field, and of being near 17 feet thick.

The coke was first discovered by those who are engaged in laying down the rail road. They thought of burning it as fuel and the experiment has answered.

It is said that Professor Rogers has pronounced it natural coke—and we understand that Mr. Deane is about to try its virtues in his Iron Rolling Mill.

Should it correspond with the indications which have so far transpired, it will prove a source of great wealth to its worthy, liberal and enterprising proprietor, as well as advantage to the rising manufactures of Richmond."

Mining region of Missouri.—The St. Louis Argus states that the celebrated mountain of magnetic Iron in this State has been elevated to 350 feet above the surrounding plain, and is a mile and a half across its summit. The ore of which this mountain may be said to be substantially composed, yields 80 per cent. pure metal. If it be so magnetic as is said, what a stupendous battery this for Davenport's Electro magnetic machine! It would drive all the factories the pariries could hold, and all the steamers that could float on the great Mississippi. No engines, no fuel, no coal-mines would be wanted. What would become of Fulty and Mauch Chunk! In every direction for miles around besides iron ore, are found plumbago and sulphuret of lead, and five miles south is a magnificent pyramidal mountain of the micaceous oxyde of iron, 300 feet high, and with a base of a mile and a half in circumference! Let that stand for Egypt's sake—a Pompey's Pillar in nature's flower garden. This pyramid is not in plates, but huge masses of several tons weight—yields also 80 per cent! Copper is also found in Missouri, and its wonderful lead mines all the world know. The "Pine Ridge" in this region furnishes that lofty timber in abundance, many of the trees being 90 feet high and 4 feet diameter. And Washington county is a perfect bed of matallic treasures—lead, gold, silver, copper, copperas, chalk, black lead and brimstone, cornelian and other precious stones, free stone, limestone, grindstone, and burrstone. St. Genevieve co. has numerous quarries of magnificent marble, and vast caverns of beautiful white sand, resembling snow, and much prized by the Pittsburg people in the manufactory of flint glass. A rail road is talked of from the mines to the coal region near St. Louis. When we contemplate the mineral wealth of our country we are lost in amazement.—*N. Y. Star.*

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.

Extract of a letter from a practical chemist, in London, to his brother, in this city, dated 6th January 1838: "An apparently most extraordinary discovery has been made by a Mr. Joyce, a gardener. It consists of a heating apparatus adapted for *all* purposes, without the production of any smoke or any smell—positively a production of heat *alone*. It is, as I have just seen it, contained in an Urn, the sides of which are so hot that it cannot be touched. It is moveable; may be taken into a carriage or into a room like a lamp, or in any other way. I have closely examined it and can discover no source of heat. The fuel, they say, will not cost three pence for twelve hours to heat a large room; and this heat may be raised to such a degree as to melt the vessel which contains it. The discoverer will not give any information, as he intends taking out a patent for all the countries in Europe where he can be protected, and disposing of them all simultaneously. If it is a humbug, it is a clever one. The heat will last for thirty hours without any renewal. The only conjecture I can form about it is, first, that there is no fire whatever in the vessel, and no fuel consumed; secondly, that it is some chemical process; and thirdly, that it is produced by the action of carbonic acid gas, which is subjected to immense pressure, and thereby liquified or formed into solid carbonic acid, by which action an immense quantity of latent heat would be converted into sensible heat. All this is a mere surmise of mine. I can think of no other method but the condensation of some gas for the production of heat alone. The degree of cold produced by Thilorier, in making the converse experiment with solid carbonic acid, was 140 degrees below zero.

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BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 25	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs	7 00	8 50
CORN, yellow	bushel	70	72
White	"	75	76
COTTON, Virginia,	pound	10	12
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	10	12¼
Louisiana —— Alabama	"	—	—
FEATHERS,	pound.	45	50
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 25	dull.
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	9 50	10 50
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
Super How. st. from stores	"	7 87	8 00
" " wagon price,	"	7 50	7 75
City Mills, super	"	7 80	8 00
" extra	"	8 25	8 37
Susquehanna,	"	—	—
Rye,	"	6 50	—
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	19 00	—
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 00	—
GRASS SEEDS, wholes. red Clover,	bushel.	6 00	6 25
Kentucky blue	"	2 50	3 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 00	3 50
Orchard,	"	2 50	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	3 00
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	12 00	15 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	—	7 50
Slaughtered,	"	6 25	7 00
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	9	—
second,	"	7	—
refuse,	"	5	—
LIME,	bushel.	32	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	8 50	4 00
OATS,	"	37	—
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	75	1 00
Lady,	"	1 00	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	5 50	—
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	scarce
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	85	90
Susquehannah,	"	—	none
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	2 50	3 50
" brown and red,	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,	"	8 00	10 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 90
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	—	—
" ground leaf,	"	—	—
Virginia,	"	4 50	9 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	4 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 65	1 70
Red, best	"	1 55	1 60
Maryland inferior	"	1 40	1 50
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls. (scarce)	gallon.	33	—
" in hhds. (scarce)	"	34	—
" wagon price,	"	bbls	30
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 50	—
To Wheeling,	"	1 75	—
		washed.	unwash
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	40 to 50	20 22
Full Merino,	"	35 40	18 20
Three fourths Merino,	"	30 35	18 20
One half do.	"	25 30	18 20
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	25 30	18 20
Pulled,	"	28 30	18 20

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has from 25,000, to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees now growing at his residence, with roots of 1, 2, and 3 years old, which will be ready for sale this all, and which he will sell on moderate terms

EDWARD P. ROBERTS.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	—	—
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	13	13½
Shoulders, do	"	11	—
Middlings, do	"	11	—
Assorted, country,	"	10	—
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	25
Roll,	"	—	—
CIDER,	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	5 00	6 00
COWS, new milch,	"	30 00	40 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 68	—
CHOP RYE,	"	1 50	1 62
EGGS,	dozen.	12½	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	6 75	—
No. 2,	"	6 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	3 00	—
Mackerel, No. 1, —— No. 2	"	8 75	11 00
No. 3,	"	5 75	—
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,	pound.	9	10

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virgi.	1¼a1½
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,	do
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg.	1½
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,	1¼a1½
Hagerstown,	¼a	Norfolk,	1¼a1½
Frederick,	do	Winchester,	1
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,	1¼a1½
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Danville,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	do	Bank of the Valley,	1
Salisbury,	1 per ct. dis.	Branch at Romney,	1
Cumberland,	par	Do. Charlestown,	1
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,	1¼a1½
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,	3
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria,	Banks, ½p.c.	Ohio Banks, generally	6a7
PENNSYLVANIA.		New Jersey Banks gen.	5
Philadelphia,	par	New York City,	par
Chambersburg,	½	New York State,	3a4
Gettysburg	do	Massachusetts,	3a3½
Pittsburg,	2½	Connecticut,	3a3½
York,	¼	New Hampshire,	3a3½
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	2	Maine,	3a3½
Delaware [under $5]	4	Rhode Island,	3a3½
Do. [over 5]	1½	North Carolina,	5
Michigan Banks,	10	South Carolina,	6a7
Canadian do.	10	Georgia,	do
		New Orleans	12